cloud NAS Service Manual

Revision history

Date of revision	Version	Cause of revision	Content of revision
2012.10.26 2012.11.08 2012.11.23	1.0 1.1 1.2	Newly prepared Change in information on CIFS login ID Need for recognizing Linux-affiliated eth1(for NAS)	Using IP₩administrator as ID when logging in Methods added to recognize eth1 on CentOs, Debian and ubuntu

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes how to use cloud NAS service, a supplementary service of KT ucloudbiz.

1.1 Purpose

This document aims to explain how to request cloud NAS service of KT ucloud biz on portal and to establish detailed operations and settings.

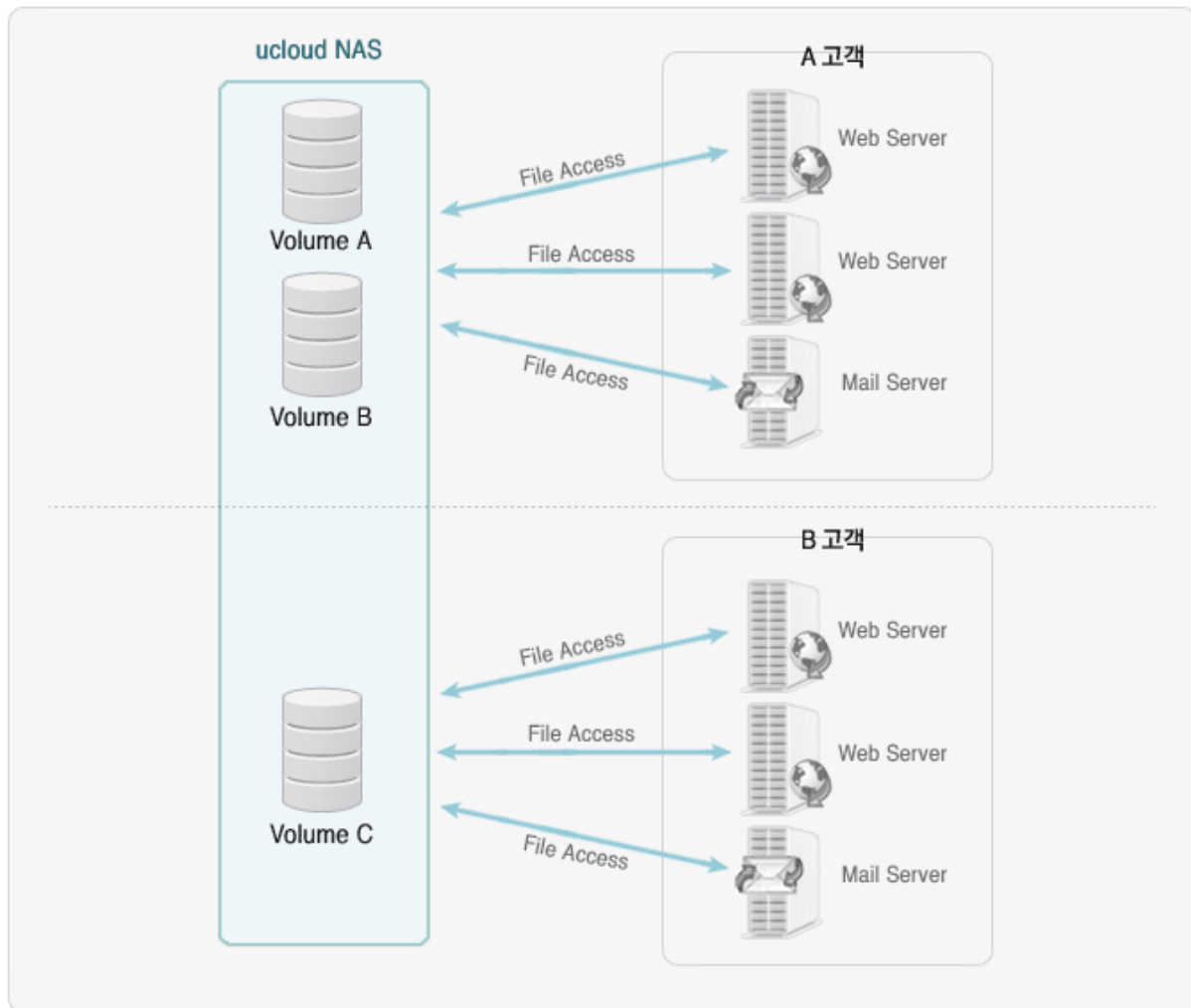
1.2 Scope

This document explains how to use cloud NAS, a supplementary service, in kt cloud environment. The scope of this document's use is as follows.

- How to request/cancel and create/delete cloud NAS service
- How to use cloud NAS on ucloud server

1.3 Driving system of cloud NAS service

cloud NAS service can be used with methods to attach and detach NAS, the one offered by kt ucloud, to and from ucloud server.

ucloud server offers multi-NIC to enable network configuration for use of NAS other than NIC for existing communication and its structure is that volumes of each customer are separated by VLAN.

2. How to subscribe/request cloud NAS service

▶ Here is how to subscribe and request cloud NAS service.

※ It should be proceeded in order of Subscribing server → Subscribing cloud NAS → Requesting cloud NAS → Requesting server.

Check whether server is subscribed before subscribing cloud NAS.

(Check whether ucloud server public is subscribed on My page → Managing subscription information.)

청약 정보 관리

청약 정보 수정

고객님의 상품 청약에 대한 청구 정보를 수정하실 수 있습니다.

납부 정보 수정

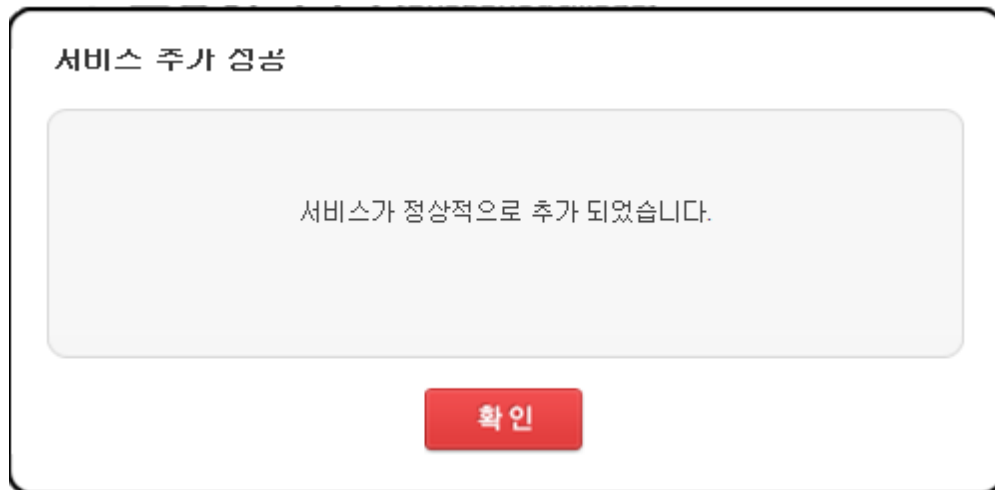
상품별 청약 정보 삭제

상품명	청약신청일	
ucloud server public	2011-09-15	삭제

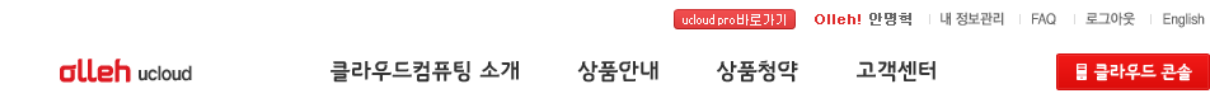
2.1 Product subscription

· After logging in to the portal https://ucloudbiz.olleh.com/, select Product subscription → Supplementary service → cloud NAS service → Product subscription.

· Select “Yes” when you have a recommender. Otherwise, select “No.”

· You can see NAS service is normally added (subscription completed) on Information on product subscription (My page → Managing subscription information).

상품명	청약신청일	
ucloud server public	2011-09-15	삭제
ucloud engine	2011-10-05	삭제
모니터링(SiteScope)	2011-10-04	삭제
로드밸런서	2011-10-12	삭제
웹방화벽	2011-10-12	삭제
ucloud CDN	2011-10-13	삭제
ucloud DB	2011-10-14	삭제
ucloud storage	2011-10-21	삭제
ucloud backup	2011-10-25	삭제
ucloud server+	2012-06-15	삭제
GSLB 서비스	2012-08-31	삭제
모니터링(Sycros)	2012-10-24	삭제
cloud NAS 서비스	2012-10-26	

2.2 How to request products

· Click “Cloud console” on the top right of the portal.

· Click Supplementary service → NAS service → “Creating volume.”

· Enter the volume name, plan, capacity to add, protocol in use, moutpath and whether to make a change in automatic capacity and the capacity subject to change.

볼륨 생성

01 신청정보입력 | 02 신청 완료

볼륨명	test
요금제	○ 월요금제 ◉ 시간요금제
기본용량	500GB
추가용량	100 GB ☐ 신청하지 않음

※ 추가 용량은 100GB 단위로 추가 가능 (최대 20TB까지)

프로토콜	◉ NFS	○ CIFS	
Password	casio1630	workgroup	test

※ Password는 8자리 이상이어야 하며 영문, 숫자, 특수문자의 조합으로 구성되어야 함

mount Path	testpath 중복검사

자동용량변경	○ 사용 ◉ 사용안함
자동추가 최대용량	0 GB

※ 자동용량변경 기능은 100GB 단위로 증가되며, 데이터 저장량에 따라 자동으로 용량을 늘려주는 기능으로 추가 요금이 발생됩니다.
※ 자동추가 최대용량은 신청량과 별도로 자동으로 추가되는 용량을 의미합니다.
ex) 신청량 600GB (기본용량 + 100GB), 자동추가 최대용량 200GB 설정시 최대 800GB까지 자동으로 확장됨

취소 다음

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· Click “Request” after checking whether the details are correct.

· You can see the screen below showing that the request is completed.

2.3 Changing Volume capacity

· Click “Capacity changing” after selecting Volume to change.

· Request after entering the capacity for change.

· You can see that the capacity is changed.

2.4 How to cancel products

· Click “Delete” after selecting a volume to delete on Supplementary service → cloud NAS service → Volume.

· The volume is immediately deleted on clicking “Request.”

※ As deleted volumes cannot be restored, be careful in selecting the deletion.

2.5 Snapshot-related functions

※ Snapshot is created within capacity of the requested volume and it cannot be created when available capacity is insufficient.

2.5.1 Creating snapshot

· Click “Snapshot” after selecting a volume to create snapshot on.

· Snapshot is created when clicking “Request” after entering the snapshot name.

· You can see the created snapshot on cloud NAS → Snapshot menu.

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2.5.2 Restoring with snapshot

· Click “Restore” after selecting the snapshot name to restore on cloud NAS → Snapshot menu.

· You can see the snapshot is restored.

2.5.3 Deleting snapshot

· Click “Delete” after selecting the snapshot name to delete on cloud NAS → Snapshot menu.

· You can see the snapshot is deleted.

2.5.4 Snapshot scheduling

· You can manage “daily” or “weekly” snapshot scheduling to the target volume.

· Click “Change” after selecting cloud NAS → Selecting the target volume → Selecting the number of daily snapshots to be saved and time and entering whether to use weekly setting and the number of weekly snapshots to be saved.

· You can see the scheduling is changed and snapshot is created based on the selected scheduling.

· Scheduling is deleted when clicking “Scheduling cancellation” to cancel scheduling.

3. Important matters related to ucloud server

· A menu to select whether it is “Server for NAS service” is created by clicking Requesting ucloud server after requesting cloud NAS.

· At this moment, you should request server for NAS service to use cloud NAS service on the relevant server. (Server for NAS service creates an additional network environment where cloud NAS service can be used.)

4. How to use cloud NAS

4.1 NFS volume

- Communication to NAS is made through eth1 interface of VM. In case of Linux VM, **it is required to recognize eth1 before mount** since only the early eth0 exists. **(Page 19)**

4.1.1 Method to Attach: showmount module required

- Checking whether there is a volume available for Mount: showmount –e [target address]

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]# showmount -e 10.16.20.70
Export list for 10.16.20.70:
/nfs1 (everyone)
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]#
```

- Creating Mount directory: mkdir [directory name]

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]# mkdir nfs_mnt
```

- Mount : mount –t nfs [target address/path] [directory subject to mount]

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]# mount -t nfs 10.16.20.70:/nfs1 /root/nfs_mnt
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]#
```

- Checking the status of Mount: df –h

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]# df -h
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00
                       16G  1.3G   14G   9% /
/dev/xvda1             99M   22M   73M  23% /boot
tmpfs                 1.0G     0  1.0G   0% /dev/shm
10.16.20.70:/nfs1      10G  320K   10G   1% /root/nfs_mnt
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 ~]#
```

※ It should be registered as follows on /etc/fstab since NFS volume is cancelled with rebooting.

```
10.16.20.70:/nfs1       /root/nfs_mnt           nfs     rw              0 0
```

4.1.2 Method to Detach

- umount [directory subject to mount cancellation]

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 /]# umount /root/nfs_mnt
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 /]#
```

- Checking the status of Mount

```
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 /]# df -h
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00
                       16G  1.3G   14G   9% /
/dev/xvda1             99M   22M   73M  23% /boot
tmpfs                 1.0G     0  1.0G   0% /dev/shm
[root@nas-nfs-test-1 /]#
```

4.1.3 Method to recognize in Linux-affiliated interface

- As long as eth0 exists as follows, communication with NAS is not made.

```
root@f9bc7495-3616-4d95-aec3-9e8970592cfb:~# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:00:71:ee:01:e9
          inet addr:172.27.155.154  Bcast:172.27.255.255  Mask:255.255.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::71ff:feee:1e9/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:5046 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3097 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:231228 (225.8 KiB)  TX bytes:175545 (171.4 KiB)
          Interrupt:9

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:560 (560.0 B)  TX bytes:560 (560.0 B)

root@f9bc7495-3616-4d95-aec3-9e8970592cfb:~#
```

- Method to recognize in CentOS
  - ▷ cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
  - ▷ Copying ifcfg-eth1 with ifcfg-eth0: cp ifcfg-eth0 ifcfg-eth1
  - ▷ vim ifcfg-eth1 > Modifying the part indicated with **“eth0”** to **“eth1”**
  - ▷ Restarting network: /etc/init.d/network restart
  - ▷ Checking eth1 recognition
- Method to recognize in Debian and ubuntu
  - ▷ vim /etc/network/interfaces
  - ▷ Adding contents of eth1 as follows

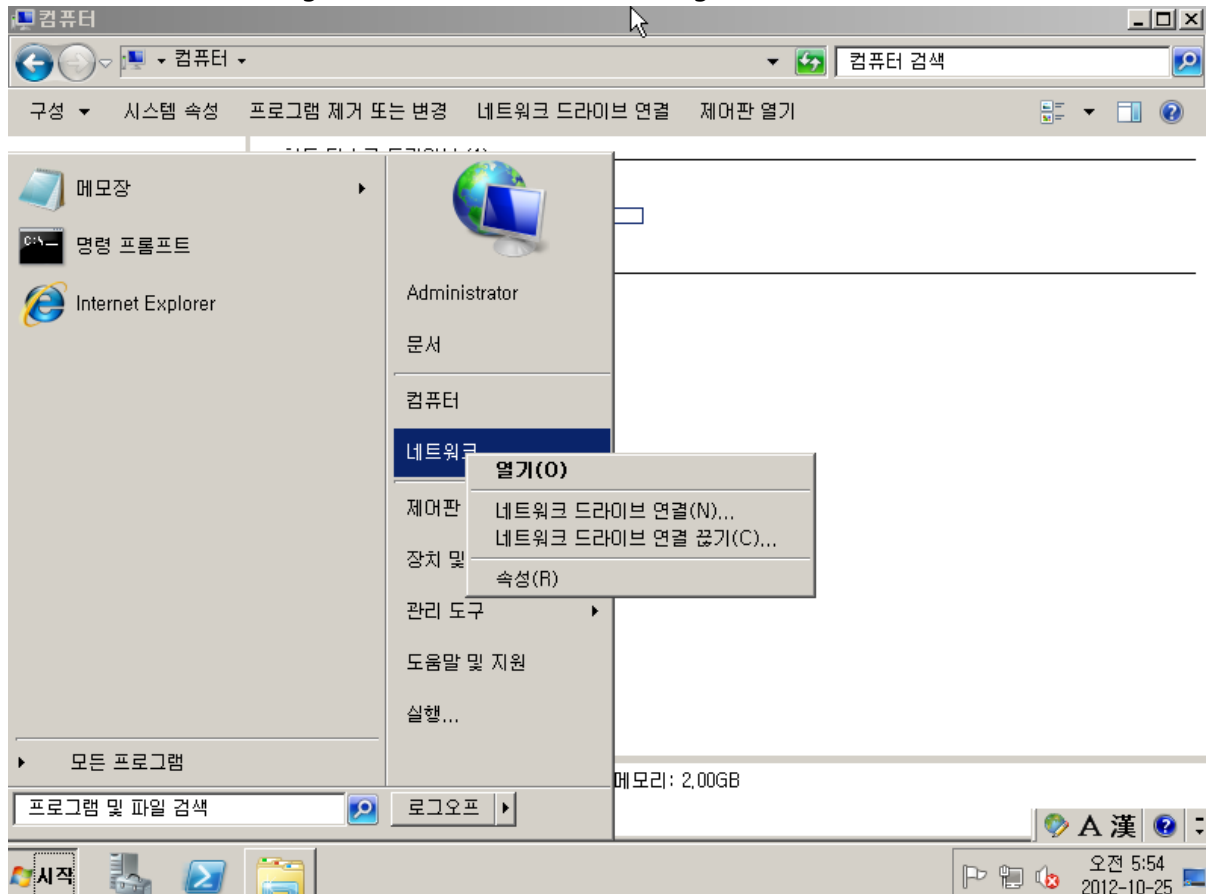
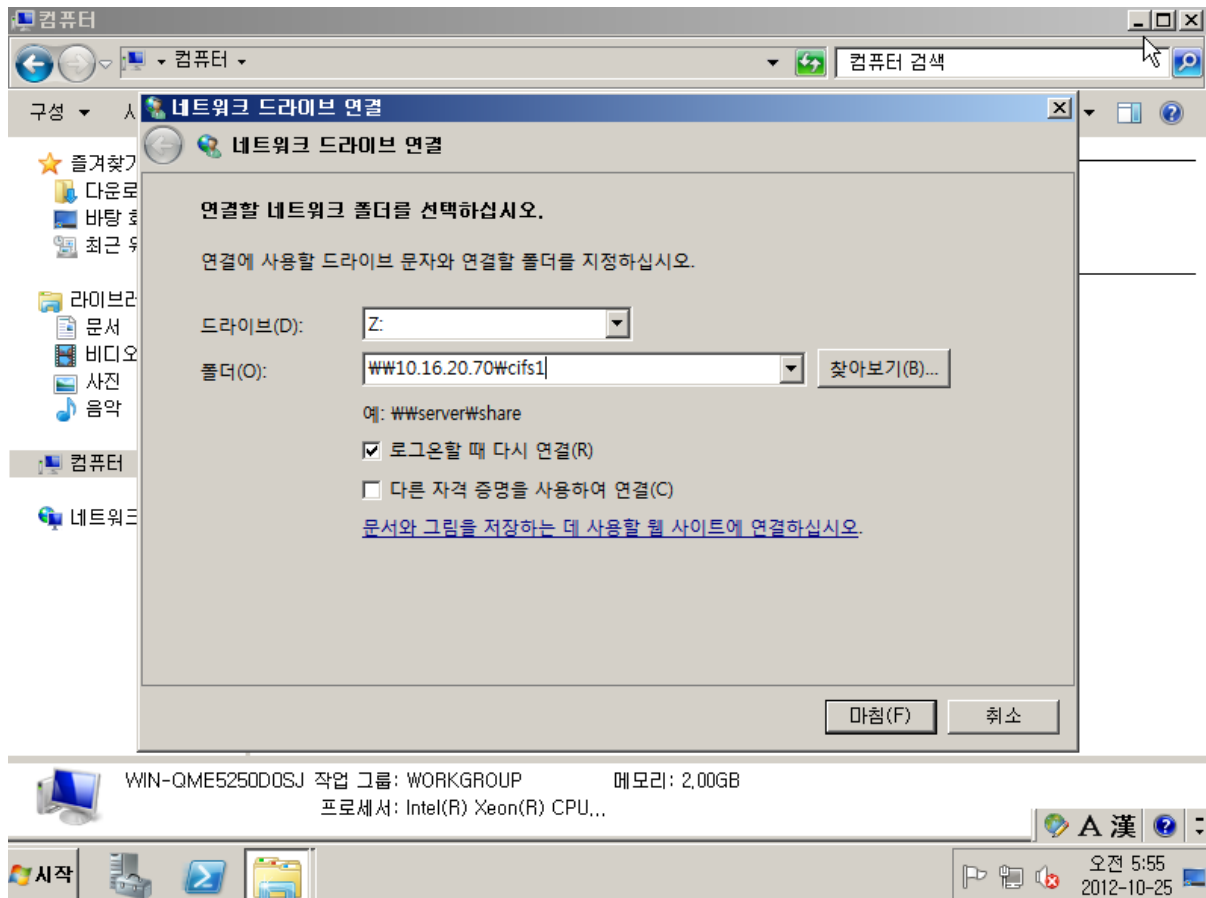
```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
#allow-hotplug eth0
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet dhcp
```

▷ Restarting network: /etc/init.d/networking restart

▷ Checking eth1 recognition

4.2 CIFS volume

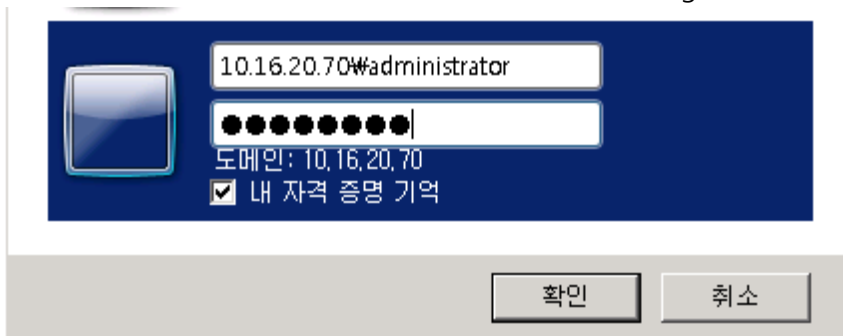
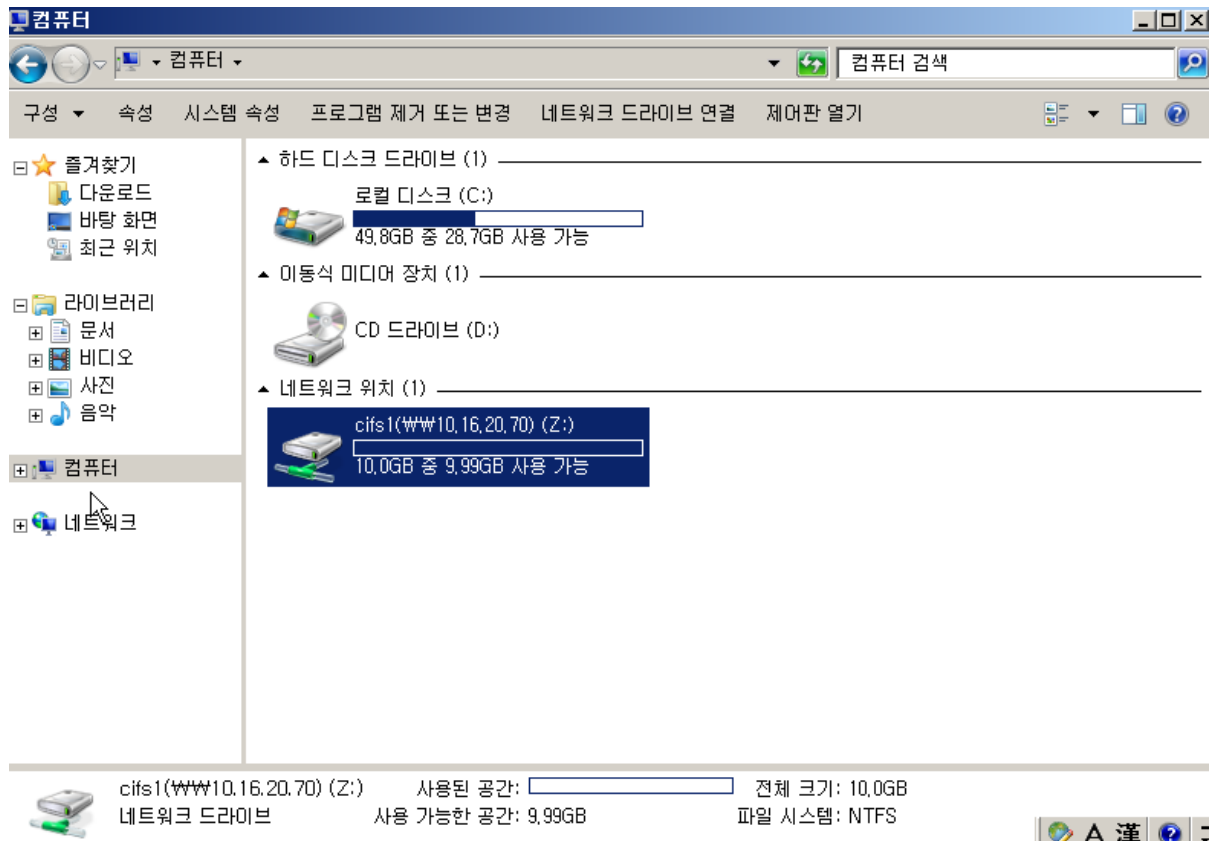
4.2.1 Method to Attach

- Start -> Network -> Right mouse button -> Connecting network drive

- Connecting network drive: It can take some time with initial searching for the folder.

- Entering ID/PW

▷ ID: **CIFS address₩administrator**

▷ Network drive cannot be connected with rebooting when CIFS address is not specified.

- Connection completed

컴퓨터
컴퓨터
컴퓨터 검색
구성 속성 시스템 속성 프로그램 제거 또는 변경 네트워크 드라이브 연결 제어판 열기
즐겨찾기
다운로드
바탕 화면
최근 위치
라이브러리
문서
비디오
사진
음악
컴퓨터
네트워크
하드 디스크 드라이브 (1)
로컬 디스크 (C:)
49.8GB 중 28.7GB 사용 가능
이동식 미디어 장치 (1)
CD 드라이브 (D:)
네트워크 위치 (1)
cifs1(₩₩10.16.20.70) (Z:)
10.0GB 중 9.99GB 사용 가능
cifs1(₩₩10.16.20.70) (Z:) 사용된 공간: 전체 크기: 10.0GB
네트워크 드라이브 사용 가능한 공간: 9.99GB 파일 시스템: NTFS

4.2.2 How to Detach

- Connection cancellation: Selecting drive -> Right mouse button -> Disconnecting connection